Abstract

The dark globule IC1396N is a typical example of a star formation process induced by radiation driven implosion due to the strong UV field from a nearby O6 star. The IRAS source embedded in the globule and its associated molecular outflow have been observed with the Long Wavelength Spectrometer (LWS) on ISO revealing an extremely rich spectrum including: CO rotational lines from J=14-13 up to J=28-27, rotational lines from ortho-H_2O, OH lines involving the first four rotational levels of both ladders, atomic (OI 63 microns, OI 145 microns) and ionic (CII 157 microns, OIII 52 microns, OIII 88 microns) lines.

A complex picture arises, where an externally illuminated PDR coexists with strong C-shocks within IC1396N and whose origin is not clear.